August, April 8-11:40 P. M.

of our country. As to our government being acknowledged by foreign Fowers, it is uncerstood that the French and Spanish governments will, and the British go versment is not expected to do so immediately. Russis weden, beamark and the Italian confederacy are all fa

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Action of Ex-Governor Houston-Attempt to Regain Possession of the Arsena The Indian Depredations-Regiments for the Frontiers, &c., &c., &c.,

GUR SAN ANTONIO CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN ANTONIO, March 24, 1861. The telegraph bas, doubtless, before this carried you he news of Governor Houston's refusal to take the cath reser bed by the Convention for all office-holders, and the swearing in of our Lieutenant Governor, Edward Clark, to take his place. Most of the black republicans here, anxious, like their head at Austin, to become man tyrs to the Union cause, were at first loud in their deter mination to follow his example and refuse the cath but the bread and butter view of the question is now in the ascendant, and, with the exception of some, who have before been obliged to "leave their country for their country's good," and a few lawyers, whose pecucase, I hear of some of any standing who are determined to shake off the dust from their feet against Texas means to inaugurate civil war amongst us or not; a re view of his course for the last three months, couple with his late address to the people of Texas, lead most ersons to believe he does. Having first vainly attempted to induce Gen. Twiggs, before the meeting of the Convention, to turn over to him the military stores and public property in this city, he next, without the knowledge or authority of that body, sent two agents, with a body of men, to seize Camp Cooper, which, with the property and arms found there, he still holds; and has, during the past month, been in secret communication with Col. Waite on the possibility of retaking from the Convention the arsenal and stores held by then Foiled in this, not by Col. Waite's want of inclination, but by his inability to concentrute the United States troops here, he now brings against the Convention, in his address, charges which are grossly false. It is mourafully true, as he says borders;" but it is utterly faile that this is owing to the negligence of the Convention to garrison the posts vacated by the United States troops. Not a post has been occupied for a single day; State troops in every instance marching in as the United States soldiers wen out. Neither has the property been wasted, as he as serts, by the Committee of Safety. That it has disappeared since the capitulation of General Twiggs, is un United States officers bonest and honorable men, cour onely gave them time to settle their affairs, make out schedules and vacate their offices, until finding their forhearance was abused, they ordered in a file of soldiers and forcibly ejected them. They left not a dollar behind them, and all the money that has fallen into the hands of the State been secured by intercepting government trains. These very officers, who have neretofore pro fessed to regard Texas as a purgatory, and looked on from civilization, seem now to be most unwilling to leave it. Not only those stationed here, but the families of others who are here either for health or amusement, still draw their supplies from the Commissary Depart

The arms issued by General Twiggs to the Mayor of San Antonio and the Knights of the Golden ircle were recalled by the Commissioners before bey left for Austin. Those held by the latter were premptly given up, but the Pontius Plinte Guard and German company, enrolled by the Mayor, as it is beleved at the justigation of General Houston, refuse to ocknowledge the authority of the Convention, and still stain their's. That body has, however, passed and ordenance which must bring them to terms. Under it all persons who, after demand, efuse to surrender any property belonging to the State of Texas which shall be in their possession, shall be fined t more than four times or less than twice the value of the property so detained.

Since I commenced writing news has arrived of more ndian depredations and murders; their raids are, how-ver, mossly confined to the banks of the Rio Frio and the unto west of the Nueces, and are not more destructive and fatal than they have been every spring and fall for he last four or five years.

Two companies are now being recruited in this city to m a part of the regiment voted by the Congress at lantgomery for the defence of our frontier. A bill is so before the Convention, and has probably passed by this time, providing for the raising of two regiments of ounted rifles, one of infantry, and one of artillery, for be same purpose; so that there is no doubt that in future our frontier will be better protected than it has ever fore been, for the federal government has always most grossly neglected our interest and safety in this respect. BCENE BETWEEN EX-GOVERNOR HOUSTON AND GO-

Scene between ex-governor houston and governor the knew orieans helts of April 2]

The circumstances attending the deposition of Sam Houston, as Governor of fexas, were quite dramatic, and in some respects indicrous and comical. The Convention of Texas, called by the loud voice of the people against the demunications and opposition of Governor Houston, having passed the act of secession and accepted and ratified the constitution of the Confederate States, prescribed a ferm of such to be taken by all the State officers. This oath included a remunication of all allegiance to all following Powers, and especially to the government of the United States, and a declaration of all allegiance to all following Powers, and especially to the government of the United States, and a declaration of fidelity to the constitution of the Confederate States.

When the eath was proposed to Governor Houston, he peremptority refused to take it; whereupon the Convention declared the office of Governor vacant, and Lieutenant Governor Cark, under the constitution, having taken the prescribed outh, accepted to the office. Governor Cark, under the constitution, having taken the prescribed outh, accepted to the office. Governor Cark, under the constitution, having taken the prescribed outh, accepted to the office. Governor came hobbling to his office—out Sam's San Jacinto wound baving broken out afresh, as it always does so cocasions of political trial. Proceeding Governor Clark occupying the chair, old Sam addressed him:—

"Well, Governor Clark," giving great emphasis to the title, "you are an early riser."

"Yes, General," replied the Governor, leaving great stress upon the military title of his predecersor. "I am illustrating the old maxim, "the early bird gathers the worm."

"Well, Governor Clark, I hope you will find it an easier

" Well, Governor Clark, I hope you will find it an easier

"Well, Governor Clark, I hope you will find it an easier seat than I have found it."

"I'll endeavor to make it so, General, by conforming to the clearly expressed will of the people of Texas."

The General, having brought a large lunch basket with him, proceeded to put up numerous little articles of private property, and to snow them away very carefully, catching his foot in a hole in the carpet and sumpling, the General suggested to Governor Cark that the new government ought to afford a new carpet for the Governor's office, whereupon the Governor remarked that the Executive of Texas could get along very well without a carpet.

carpet.
Approaching the washstand, the General called the attention of Governor Clark to two pieces of soup—one, the Castile soap, was his own private property, and the ether, a perfumed article, was the property of the State—and added—"Governor, your hands will require the very frequent use of this cleaning article." whereupon Governor Clark, pointing to the wash bod, which was fulf of very black and dirty water, remarked:—"deneral, I suppose that is the bowl in which you washed your hands before leaving the office." full of very black and representation of very black and is the bowl in which you eached your hands before leaving the office."

Having gathered up all his duds old Sam made a little Having gathered up all his duds old Sam made a little

DESPATCHES FROM THE PEDERAL COMMANDIME IN TEXAS.

Lieutenant Bowen has arrived here, with despatches to he government from Colonel Waite, commanding the Department of Texas. He left San Antonio on the 27th of karch. Colonel Waite was carrying out the orders of General Twiggs. A large number of troops had already mbarked, and very soon nearly the entire ferce would he in readment to leave the country. He say with or attempted to molest the United States troops. The relations between them were friendly and peaceful. He says he heard nothing about United States troops being wanted there, and that he does not believe the reports that the government stemplate sending any there. He says that if anything

of the kind had been known in Texas he would have seard something about it At least the officer commanding the Department of Texas would probably have been in regard to political alides, Lieut. Bowen says there had been considerable change among the people. The were purroting, and he believes there will be a complete station in affairs. He says the Union sentiment by always been pretty strong there, owing to the large Ger-

man element that resides in that section of the State.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK

Departure of the Baltic and Illinois with Five Hundred Troops on Board-Sailing of the Harriet Lane-Facir Destination Still a Mystery-\$50,000 in Gold on

Baltic took her departure yesterday before the Illinois which sailed about half past nine o'clock last evening. At an early hour yesterday forenoon a lighter came slongede the Illinois and transferred on board of her s argo consisting of sea biscuit and coment. The shipping of this latter commodity bears a suspicious aspect, as i is a most useful and necessary article in the rapid erection of field fortifications.

Contrary to general appearances and expectations, the

The cargo of the Illinois shipped on Sunday principally consisted of artillery, guns, gun carriages, teuts, can-vass, camp furnaces, foraging carts and provisions. To this were added yesterday materials for increasing the sleeping accommodations of the soldiers.

About noon one of fierring's safes, which had been ourchased at the office of the manufacturer in a very masty manner in the morning, and thence taken to the United States Sub-Treasury office in Wall street, where Mo,000 in gold was secured within it, was carted to the livering the rafe presented the bill, but the captain re fused to fill up the blank after the words "bound to--a fact exhibiting the prefound secrety which all con-nected with the expedition are desirous of preserving in regard to the objects and destination thereof.

Later in the afternoon four large howitzers were brought from the Navy Yard, with all the requisite equip ments, and placed on board the Illinois on the forward leck, which was occupied by the camp outfit above enu-

perated as sh pped on Sunday. Colonel Keys and Lieutenant Gilmore went on board of er about three o'clock with official despatches, the nature of which, however, did not transpire. A short con ultation was had with the other officers in the vicinity the objects of which likewise remained a secret

A large quantity of molasses and a pure article of vine-gar were also shipped. A mixture of these, called "switchel," forms a very refreshing beverage, extensive ly used in warm or southern climates.

The work of shipping a cargo on the Baltic was pro ecuted with unceasing vigor during the whole of Sunday night and yesterday, until the moment of departure. The rticles shipped embrace ordnance tools, muskets foraging carts and forge vices. A large number of gunny bage was in the list. These gunny bags possess a varlike character, inasmuch as they are used in throwing up redoubts, and are also very serviceable in protecting

Among the commodities shipped was a remarkable quantity of spirituous liquors of all kinds, the labels at ached to which were oftentimes rather ludicrous, espe cially such as the following:-"58 bottles fremen's rum." During the afternoon the workmen were principally enaged in shipping provisions and ammunition on board the Baitic. A number of Bengales lights were also ship

Towards five o'clock the steam-tags R. L. Mabey, C. P. smith and Cathin came to the dock with 500 troops R. L. Mabey placed 160 men, from Governor's Island, on beard the Baltic, after which the steamship moved slowly out from the tock, the soldiers on the top deck cheering nd gaming the middle of the river, turned towards the Bay and went out to sea. She passed the Narrows seven P. M., accompanied by the steam-tug Yankee which has been chartered by the government.

The remainder of the troops shortly after dusk were placed on board the Illinois, where they were doomed to oneiderable mishaps. Tired with the fatigues of the day, the soldiers almost immediately upon their embark ation withdrew to the berths, several of which broke lown creating no little confusion. One of the officers ex pressed his regret that better accommodations had no been provided for the troops.

Toward midnight, when several launches had been taken on board, the Hilpois hauted out into the stream The steaming Thomas Freeborn has been chartered by the government and will accompany her

THE DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Governor's Island, during the past week or two, has resounded with a martial hum. Lieutenant E. M. Hudson vesterday directed the embarking of the troops

The troops destined for the Baltic, consisting of 160 men from companies C and D of the recruits, were marshailed yesierday afternoon on the drilling field, and thence marched to the dock, where they embarked on board the staunch steamtug R. L. Mabey, to whose gen tlemanly captain—Mr. Howland—our reporter expresses his thanks for his courtesy. These troops were under command of Captain Robertson. Company D was trans ferred yesterday from Bedice's Island.

Some two hundred more soldlers for the Illinois were taken on board the C. P. Smith. They are formed of detachments from companies B, D, E, F, G and H recruits. Companies A, I and the remainder of H have een left to garrison the island. When about to embark the soldiers were bid farewell by their comrades, and the leavetaking occupied some time. Captain Robertson, at P. Smith to be run up to the masthead, and called upon the soldiers to give it three cheers. They did so with lustiness that seemed to spring, however, more from the nevelty of their position than from any great enthu clarm for the cause in support of which they believe they were going to fight. As the tug moved of the band struck up "Garry Owen," which sudienly inspired the Celtic portion of the soldiery with no little enthusiasa

and drew forth a hearty cheer.
The United States Coast Survey steamer Vixon was lying off the Battery when the R. L. Mabey passed with ner troops. The soldiers on the latter saluted her with three justy cheers and dipped the ensign. The Vixen af crwards passed up to the Navy Yard. In addition to the two hundred troops from Governor's

stand for the Illinois, two companies-H and K-of the second Infantry, were sent from Fort Hamilton.

Large quantities of army stores were being shipped from the barge office pier this morning, to go on board

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF THE HARRIET LANE. SHE SAILS UNDER SEALED ORDERS—SUPPOSED DES

TINATION PICKENS OR SUMTER. The United States steamer Harriet Lane, Captain John Faunce, sailed from her anchorage off the Battery yes erday morning at ten o'clock, flying the American en rign instead of the revenue flag, as heretofore.

The destination of this vessel is said to be Fort Sumter

The commander received directions last Saturday to get everything in readiness for sailing at a moment's notice and having got the final word " to go," put off yesterday s stated above, with scaled orders

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The United States sloop-of-war Savannah was yester nay taken into the dry dock, where she will undergo thorough overhauling. The Roanoke, which was taken out on Saturday, has a large force at work on her, but pended and the men drafted from them to assist it securing the Savannah in her present berth.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY SINCE MARCH 26, 1861.

Major T. H. Holmes, of N. C., Eughab infan'try.
Captain E. K. Smith, of Fia., Second cavatry.
Captain M. B. Johns, of D. C., Third infantry.
Brist Ligut. W. B. Fendar, of N. C., First dragoons.
Second Ligut. Jas. P. Major, of Mo. Second cavalry.
Second Ligut. Jas. P. Major, of Mo. Second cavalry.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, April 8, 1861 A resolution was offered in the Convention to day to suspend the execution of the order for going into com finished business of Saturday.

Mr. Jackson moved to lay it on the table. Lost. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Preston's resolutions came up and were the subject of a long debate.

Mr. Scorr, of Fauquier, and Mr. Tanapway, conservatives, declared if the Pr sident's response was unfavorable, they would go for accession. They hoped the an ewer would be favorable. Others followed.

The object of the resolution was to precipitate seess

sion. The movements of fleets were frequently alluded to, and the ground assumed was that Virginia having by vote on Thursday indicated her policy against secresion. she bad a right to know what the movements meant. The Unionists and some conservatives opposed its adop

The preamble and resolution were adopted-63 to 75.

William Ballard Preston, conservative, Auxander B H. Steart, Union, and George W. Handelph, secondentst. were appointed the commissioners to wait on the Pros dent, and will leave to morrow morning.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Highly Important from Washington.

The Destination of the Ships of War and Transports.

Fort Sumter to be Reinforced Forthwith.

Major Anderson Ordered to Open his Battery on the Secessionists.

A Bloody Battle Expected Within Twenty-four Hours.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTON.

Active Preparations for the Conflict.

The Flying Artillery and Cavalry Ordered to Texas.

Gev. Houston Co-operating with the Administration.

The Reply of the Government to the Southern Commissioners.

No Negotiations with the Envoys of the Confederate States.

War Measures of Pennsylvania

and Ohio. Fifty Thousand Volunteers to

Called Out,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DESPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

My despatch last night, reflecting the policy of the administration, especially in its determination to "hold, ecupy and possess the forts and other public property of the United States," will be practically illustrated within twenty-four hours, if certain vessels of the fleet left New York according to the programme.

The peace policy of the administration has be taken advantage of by the South, while at the same time their representatives have been here begging the President to keep hands off. While he was holding back, in the hope that some disposition, on the part of the authorities of the secoder States, would be manifested, to his great surprise he found that, instead of peace, they were investing every fort and navy yard with rebel troops and fortifications and actually preparing to make war upon the federal government. Not only this, but while the administration was yielding to the cry against coercion, for the purpose, if possible, of averting the calamity of civil war, the very men who were loudest against coercion were preparing for it, the government was losing strength with the people, and the President and his Cabinet were charged with being imbecile and false to the high trust

At last they have determined to enforce the laws, and to do it vigorously; but not in an aggressive spirit. When the administration determined to order Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter, some days since, they also fort and property in it should not be molested, but allow ed to remain as it is. The authorities of the Confederate Stales would not agree this, but manifested a disposition to get possession of the fort and United States pro perty therein. The government would not submit to any such burnt transmi

de non in Farster, and to supply him with provisions for awiting portion of the fleet which should have left the port of New York last night will reach Charleston to-morrow for that purpose.

There is no desire to not additional men in the fort, un ess resistance is offered to the attempt to furnish Major An derson with supplies. The fleet will not approach Charles ton with hostile intent: but in view of the great military preparations about Fort Sumter, the supply vessels will go prepared to reply promptly to any resistance of a warlike character that may be offered to a peaceful approach to

The responsibility of opening the war will be thrown upon the parties who set themselves in defiance of the government. It is sincerely hoped by the federal autho rities here, that the leaders of the secessionists will not

Captain Talbot conveyed instructions to Major Ander son from the President, that his government would sup ply him forthwith, and in the event that the vessels performing that duty were fired upon, to open his batteries, and the government would sustain him at every hazard. This is the stern condition of things.

As I stated in my despatch last night, the companies of Sylog artillery, cavalry, and dragoon corps, and sappers and miners, are destined for Texas, at the request of Governor Houston, to prevent the luvasion of that portion of the United States by Mexico, to repel Cortinas put down the Indians, and quell insurrection. It is said that the people of the State will welcome the federal troops and swell their runks.

A portion of the fleet are destined to Pensacola other points in the Guif. Other vessels will join the Gulf Squadron as soon as they can be got ready.

Recruiting is fast going on, and I am sutheritatively soured that at least fifty thousand volunteers will be offered from the free States in a few days. Asijon was to have been taken in the Fennsylvania Legislature to day on an appropriation of half a million of dol are to put the State upon a war footing.

Governor Dennison, of Ohio, pledges the support of that State to aid the administration in carrying out a vigorous policy. He returns home immediately to exeouts his plodge.

a terrible semention throughout the country; but the administration do not mean to be the aggressors. They will only act upon the defensive. The moment the President has any official knowledge

It is expected that a conflict at Fort Somter will create

that a blow has been aty ick he will have a proclamation calling Congress together, in which he will make some starting announcements to the country, showing to the people of the South, as well as the North, a state of facts the mest extraor/inary over known.

It is said that not until to day did Mr. Beward inform

leaves, Gawford and Forsyth, the secondon Commismers, that bey could only be recognized by this got eroment as men and citizens of the country, and could recognise no other relations with them. The extraordipary fact about this is, that this course was decided upon m the Cabinet the first day the Commissioners arrived here; yet it appears that Mr. Seward has been keeping them here upon his own responsibility, and feeding them carly with his dillatory pap, which is better food for babes than men. Truly we have fallen upon fearful

sponse will be made in the North and West to the deponstration now making by the administration We in their denunciations of the administration for its dilla tory policy will be as ready to sustain the President in his determination to enforce the laws, protect the public property, and honor of the flag.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1861. The Cabinet have been in session most of the time to day, and the greatest activity still continues in the War and Navy Department.

REPORTED PLANS UP IN THE CABINET.

The Cabinet had another protracted special meeting in the course of this afternoon. A rumor was allost this evening, that a serious discrepancy of opinion, in regard to the treatment of the Southern question, ending in an excited exchange of bitter words, became manifest during its deliberations, between Mesers. Seward and Blair. Whether the explosion has already occurred or not, it is more than probable that it will take place some or later. The efforts of the Secretary of State to im press his passive so called conservatism upon the policy of the administration, and let matters drift without any definite sim or end, have already been ar rested, but rather in an amicable spirit. Should be however, persist in them an open rupture will boubt lessly be brought about by the majority of his colleagues who believe that his "no policy" plans will inevitably re-sult in the utter bankruptcy and breaking up of the government, and the demoralization of the nation, and its humiliation in the eyes of the world

The wild war excitement of the last three days has somewhat subsided, and a state of painful perplexity now

People are intersely puzzled in their attempts to un will the mystery in which the plans of the wiministratio in regard to the Southern forts are still shrouded. positive declaration of a Secretary to a visitor last night, that the troops on board the Atlantic were intended for Texas, it is true has thrown considerable light, on the one hand, upon the meaning of the present naval and army movements; but the fitting out, on the other, of an imposing fleet of men-of-war, the ship ment of a large number of light ordnance for pointing to intended operations in some harbor, furnish conclusive evidence, to every reasoning mind, that the cannot be the only occasion for the warlike builte in the army and navy, and that a demonstration, either before

THE REPUBLICANS EAGER FOR WAR. The advices received here, by mail and telegraph. since the middle of last week afford positive proof that the sup posed sounding of the war trumpet by the administration has found a hearty echo among the republicans of the North. From all parts of the free States enthusiastic a probations of the adoption of a more vigorous policy, and carnest assurances that the body of the people will sus tain the administration in it, are literally pouring upon the President and members of the Cabinet

However much the reports of Southern designs or Washington may be discredited, it is certain that officers high in authority are taking precautionary measures for the safety of the capital. The anxiety to hear from Fort Sumter, and other Southern points where conflicts ar

THE ALLEGED REVOLUTION IN VIRGINIA with a succession of startling rumors. The report of a secret collection of bodies of secessionists, under the correlated of the colorious Bea McCullough, for a raid upon the federal capital, has kept them in a fright during he last twenty four hours. The story has now turne out to be without the least foundation in fact.

sident and Secretary of the Navy for approbation. REFUSAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO RE CEIVE THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

The court martial for the trial of Commodore Arm

strong rendered a decision this morning. It will not be

pade known until after it has been submitted to the Pro

WASHINGTON, April S. 1861. The Southern Commissieners to-day received the reply to their official communication to the State Department noring the existence of the Confederate States govern ment, and refusing to acknowledge them as more than s many gentlemen from their respective States. The ment is a reply, it will be remembered, was written soo after the arrival of the Commissioners in Washington, but the reply was not pressed, on an intimation that the gov ernment desired time. Since then there has been a series of communications, or parleyings, carried on between th Commissioners and the government by distinguished citizens, the object of which was to reach a pacific relation the Commissioners exhibiting thereby an earn of desire

In the meantime, the struggle has been going on be tween the war and peace wings in the Cabinet. Recent events having proved the triumph of the war policy, the Commissioners had no other resource but to press for an

answer to their note. The rejoinder to the Commissioners will close their mis-sion, in which they will expose the treachery and imbecility of the sdministration.

Thus it appears the country is to be precipitated into civil war, merely to gratify the insatiate and bitter abo lition wing of the republican party. It remains to b seen whether the great monayed interests of New York will permit them to do so without calling the attention of people to the fact.

spatches received here to-day from Charleston state that General Beauregard, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs at Washington and the North, has called for several thousand volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1861. Confederate State Commissioners, declining to receive them in their official capacity, but expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary expressed a peace ful policy on the part of the government, declaring a pur-pose to defend only when assailed. The reply is of such a character as to require a continuation of the correspon dence. It is not known when the Commissioners will

leave Washington, not, however, for some days. The statement that the President came to an inform inderstanding with the Southern Commissioners is an unireth, gotten up for the sole purpose of dis-crediting the administration in the border stare States. Mr. Lincoln has bad no communication whatever with the revolutionary ambassadors as Presidept of the United States. If Mr. Seward held out any promises or pledges to them, he did it as Mr. Seward, an not as the Secretary of State under the atvices and with the consent of the President. The reckless game of some of the secession sympathizers, in which the glan decreas report is a prominent move, is fully understood.

MR. CORWIN'S MISSION TO MEXICO. Wassission, April 8, 1861.

nstructions, he left to day for New York, and will depart thence in a few days for his post. He will probably go out in one of the vessels fitting out at New York. The government are very anxious that he should arrive there en early as possible, so as to forestall the movements of the arent or Minister from the Southern confederacy, who has been despatched by that government to the city

The noministration has given Mr. Corwin pretty wide margin for his operations. The first thing he will do, after disclosing the policy of the Washington government towards the Confederate States, will be to negotiate a towards the Confederate States, will be to negotiate a treaty, which will be most advantageous to this government in both a consusercial and postal aspect. The pointy of this administration will be entirely different from that of the last. They have no desire or wish for the a quintibus of Merican territory, and will solumnly supported aspained any such idea.

This admin estration bever will be able to negotiate a treaty as favorable or as advantageous as the one made by the Melatte. Of this fact they are already aware.

Mr Carwin will have to be up early and late if he gets the start of the able diplomatic agent sent thence by Irresident Davis.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CARO-LINA CHARLESTON, April 8, 1861. General Beauregard has ordered out 5,00) more troops. Companies of volunteers are constantly

arriving and being put in position in the New batteries are also being constructed. All the posts have been excengineped, and two addi-The men are in excellent spirits at the prospect of some result.

tween Fort Sumter and Sollwan's Mand. The fionting battery sails at seven o'clock this evening for a point ear Fort Sumter. A house has just from blown op bear the five gun battery. Husiness has been suspended and earful excitement provide.

Considerable activity is man fested in military quartera bore, giving indicat one that matters are approxi

mating to a crisis. Major Anderson's mail facilities have not been out off, reported; only his supplies.

NEWS FROM MONTGOMERY. Marriametry, April 8, 1861.

The Cabinet has been in session all day, and something serious is anticipated to be on the tapis. Important news is expected here from the Confederate States Com

A call whe made by mail from the War Department totight on each of the Confederate State for three thousand vomnteers, except Florida, which is carled on for fifteen hundred

REPORTS FROM PENSACOLA.

New ORIGINASS, April 8, 1861. The mechanics at the Warrington Navy Yard are becoming dissatisfied on account of you payment of wages private despatch from Fort Jankson says that a war eamer disguised passed the mouth of the Mississippi yesterday afternoon, and come within reach of the guns of the fort. She was recome fering about till near morning, then proceeded to see.

SHIPMENT OF CANNON BALLS TO NEW YORK.

Six car loads of twenty-four pound cannon balls, weighing sixty tons, left the United States arsenal at Waertown Saturday afternoon for New York.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE AND THE

HANGSHURG, April 8, 1861.

Governor Curtin will rend a message to the Legislature e-morrow, recommending an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purchase of munitions of war. The message takes the ground that as our people, so long peaceful, have lost the military habits necessary am: I the disturbed conditi of the surrounding Stat s, they should begin to prepare for the means of self-preservation and it is the duty of

The republicans will hold a caucus on this subject to porrow. The State Tresserier declares that the appropri ation must be raised by loan. In the Legislature to-day steps were taken for the

postponement of the time of adjournment for the con ideration of this subject. THE ARKANSAS SECESSIONISTS.

FAVETTEVILLE, Ark., April 8, 1861. The States' Rights party to-day raised a large flag con

taining fifteen stars, the State arms and red and white stripes, and the mostors, "No submission to the North" and "Southern Rights." Much opposition was manifest ed by the Union men to this proceeding, and they displayed from the Court House a national flag with thirtybur stare. An immense crowd assembled, which was addressed by secessionists and Unionists

DEPARTURE OF THE PAWNEE. NORPOLE, Va., April 8, 1861. The Pawnee sails to-morrow for the South with scaled

rders. It is stated here that she landed 250 troops at Fort Monroe last night.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WARRINGTON, April 8, 1861.

APPOINTMESTS. The following appointments were made to day:-William L. Adams, Collector at Astoria, Oregon. Harrison B. Brand, of Missouri, Superintendent of Inlian Affaire, Central Soperintendency, St. Louis. George M. Orgood, Postmaster at Cambridge, Mass.

Alexander Duval, Collector of Richmond, Va.

COMMERCIAL AGENT AT PANAMA Mr. C. D. B. Simonton has been appointed Commercial tgent at Panama, an office said to be worth twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, with hardly any duties to the Washington correspondents of the New York Times and San Francisco Bulletin

THE PANAMA CONSULATE. ondent of the New York Times and San Francisco Bulletin, is a candidate for said to be a friend of Thurlow Weed.

The Consular appointments will not be made for three MARRIAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA.

Ward H. Lamon, of Illinois, has been appointed Mur-shal of the District of Columbia.

W. S. Wood, of New York, the elegrone of the Prestdential party from Illinois to Washington, is down upon Mr. Lincoln's slate for Commussioner of Public Build ings in this district.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY ACCINCY. Mr. S. P. Brown, of Maine, is appointed Navy Agent

Edward Everett is here, protesting against the ren of Fletcher Webster, as Surveyor of the port of Boston. The Massachusetts Congressional delegation have selected Mr. Webster's successor, and Old Abe has determined to

Z. K. Pangborn is here from Biston, doing what he can to break the slate for the remaining Boston appoint ments. Pangborn was a candidate for Postmaster, but Palircy's appointment rules him out. THE VACANCY IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The President will not act upon the Sopreme Court vacancy at present. It is reported that an effort is making to induce Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Fremury, to accept the vacancy created by the death of Judge McLean, and that Mr. Chase has expressed himself favorable to the position. It is doubtful if the appointment is made until after Congress meets, when an effort will be made to make two circuits of the one recently assigned to Judg McLean. It is quite large enough to divide. SENATORS GOING BOUTE.
Senators Gwin, of California, and Bayard, of Delaware.

are about to visit Montgomery, Alabama. NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the issue of treasury notes to the amount of five millions of dollars

The plates are preparing, and some of the notes will be issued in ffteen days.

Colonel John W. Forney's son, recently appointed a Second Lieutenant in the army, received orders to day to report himself in New York, and to await further orders He was also handed a scaled order, with instructions not to open it for thirty days. He is probably destined for Texas, whence he will, in a certain contingency named

in his sealed order, be detailed on special service.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN JAPAN. Advices have been received by the government from Japan, with dates to the 30th of January. The aspect of affairs was threatening. The people were rising rious portions of the country against the government, and foreign residents were leaving the country, and many had taken shelter under the British and French flags. If the present state of things continues much longer, commerce will be nearly destroyed. The conspirators were growing stronger every day, and great dissatisfaction was manifested against the authoritses respecting the means employed to cresh out the rebels. The American residents were expecting as six tonce and protection from toe commo lere of the squad ron, who was on his way to their relief.

Municipal Election at Hartford. HARTFORD, Conn., April 8, 1861.

The democracy of this city is again triumphant. The republicans, who a week ago were joyous over the reelection of Loomis an Congressman, are most melanchory to-night over their opponents' success. The democrats did their best, and for their labors they have been abundantly rewarded. The democrate elected their city ticket, five Aldermen, and twenty-one Councilmen, by an average democratic majority of 500. Last year both boards were tied.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

The coursed for Nelson occupied all the afternoon session, or two and a half loars, and was speaking when the House took a recome, At the convening of the House again, a resolution was almost ananimously adopted, fully in criticulng the report of the nat-nority (Mr. Provosite), and reviewing a portion the testimony. His course shows that he considered Provest's report an able decimen one worthy of his attention; yet in all his dry argument be did not in the least robut the position taken by the minority. In the course of his remarks he became at ons who voted against expelling labbons as a contempti ble minority. He was followed by Mr. Ellingwood in a strong argument is faxor of the majority report, and he done more in favor of Nelson in officer minutes than the entire three and a half hours' speech of his counsel. He mate several strong points in his citation of evidence, and his idferences in regard to the action of Gibbons He thought the punishment of Neison would deter those who had facts against members from making their charges hereafter. This was a point which, in his opinion, the House should consider. Mr. Provest next come to the conclusion the come to the conclusion the of the prisoner and his affidavite against dibbons immediately after Gibbon would not take money in had gone far enough, conclusive that they have pathy for their bill by man being unable to buy him.

embly.

There was an intense excitement over the result. There There was a result of the mouth over it there was a large to by force on hand, and as soon as Nelson got to the door a party held the respect to the door a party held the respect at at-Arms and rushed Nelson through the crowd to a carriage that they had in waiting and drawe off at a rapid rate. The Serbas in waiting and drawe off at a rapid rate.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 8, 1861.

The Senate was engaged during the morning session in considering the Supply by Agsembly.

Mr. Townskap endeavored to get in a resolution repulring the Muntary Committees to report to the House a bill limiting the tenure of other in the militia to seven

ALBANY, April 8, 1861.

Schator Spinola appeared before the committee, and after hearing argument, the bill was reported for the consideration of the House. A motion by Mr. Cox see, to make it the special order for to-morrow, was lost.

Mr. Piercz objected to the resolution, but subsequently

THE PASSED. To create a comm seron to amend the charter of the city of New York and to provide for the submission of the same to the people of the city. To authorize the extension of the West Shore Railroad to Warren.

To open Franklin street and other streets in Brooklyn. To smend the 1hrd street and Bushwick avenue imp ovement acts, Ecoklyn.

To authorize the appointment of one hundred additional
Notaries Public in New York.

Notaries Fublic in New York.

The concurrent resolution for reorganizing the Court of Appeals was lost—22 to 56.

The bull to create a Metropolitan Health District came up for a third reading. I and on the table.

The committee to investigate the Nelson case made a majority report acquitting the accused party of the crimo charged.

charged.

One of the committee (Mr. Provost) reported for con-viction and in tavor of the imprisonment of Mr. Nelson in jail until the adjournment.

After hearing connect briefly, the House refused to de-lay the consideration of reports and proceeded to discuss them, at our property of the consideration of reports and proceeded to discuss them.

lay the consideration of reports and preceeded to discuss them at once.

The House was occupied all the afternoon and evening in hearing argument or the Nelson case, and atten o'clock the previous question was moved and ordered.

The report of the minority was then adopted, with the following resolution:— The report of the minority was then adopted, with the following resolutor:—
Resolved, That John M Nelson, the Assistant District Attorney of Albany county, now before the bar of the House charges with an attempt to influence the conduct of a member of this House in a matter relating to his legislative functions, to wit a bill to increase the salary of the Assistant District Attorney of Albany county by motives of private emolument to the said member other than and distinct from the public advantage as guilty thereof, and of a high contempt of this House, and a breach of its privilege therefore,
Resolved, That the said John M Nelson be imprisoned in the county jail until the end of the present session of the Legislature, and that the Speaker issue his warrant of commitment therefor.

The Symans said that the Sergeant at Arms would

The SPEARER said that the Sergeant at Arms would take Mr. John M. Nelson into custody and keep him until he had time to make out his warrand. As soon as Mr. Nelson was removed a cased of some hundred or two hundred prisons, who had guthered in the gallesies, nearing the argument, left their seats. As Mr. Nelson was taken out by the Sergeanta-Arms, he was at once surrounded and carried off by the crowd, who had him out of sight before the Sergeant at-Arms could recover from his panic or make any attempt to recover his paisoner. Several parties in the crowd cried out, "no man shall go to jail in Albany for cuavicting a legislative corruptionist," and intense excitement existed during the scene. he had time to make out his warrand. As soon as Mr Nelson was removed a causel of some hundred or two

News from Havana.

New Octaons, April 8, 1861.
The steamer General Miramon, from Havana 4th inst., The steamer value of the steamer value at 6 % reals. The stock in port was estimated at 250,000 boxes. Exchange on London 10 a 10 % premium; on New York 2 a 3 premium.

Prince Aifred was expected to arrive at Havana on the

15th 'est. Three more vessels sailed for St. Domingo on the 30th. The Currency Question at Pittsburg. An outhusiastic meeting of the business men of Pitter urg took place to day in regard to the currency ques-ton. The wholesale and retail trade was fully repre-med, and the strongest determination not to receive questiated money was manifested, except at brokers' test. Missouri and Virginia money is discounted at 4 per ert.

Fugitive Slaves at Detroit.

About 300 fugitive slaves, principally from lilinous have passed into Canada at this point since Saturday and large numbers more are reported on the way. Many are entirely destitute and much suffering is anticipated notwithstanding the efforts made for their relief. One hundred and six fugitive slaves left this city last night for Canada, via the Michigan Southern Railroad. It is estimated that over one thousand fugilives have arrived in this city since last fall, most of whom have left since the recent arrest of five by the United States Marshai.

to 14c. for middling. The market is firm and unchanged.
PHILADRIPHIA, April 8, 1861.
Flour unchanged. Wheat firm: sales 5,000 bushels, at \$1 82 a \$1 86 for red. Corn buoyant: sales 10,000 bushels, at 60c. a 62c. Coffee-Ro at 11 5c. a 14 5c. Mess pork, \$17 50. Lard, 10c. a 10 5c. Whinkey, 17 5c. a 18c.
CINCINATI, April 8, 1861.
Flour dull, wish no demand. Whiskey declined Mc.; quoted at 13 5c. Provisions are held firmly at extreme rates. Mess pork, \$17 a \$17 12 5c.

Markets.

New Deleans, April 8, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to day 3,306 bales: midding 13c. a 13/3c.
Flour quiet: Ohio, 85 25 a \$5 30. Freights—Outlon to
Liverpool, 3/d. Exchange on London 7 a 7/4 premium;
on New York 3/a 3/4 premium.

Monns, April 6, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to day 2,300 bales, at 123/c. for midding
Charleton, April 8, 1861.

Cotton—Sales of 1,200 bales, quotations ranging at 9c.
to 14c. for midding. The market is firm and unchanged.

Philadonphia, April 8, 1861.

Postal Matters.

Postal Matters.

NEW GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES.

[From Holbrook's United States Mail.]

It is well known that the only rates of postage adapted to the stamped government envelopes at the present time, are one, three, four, six and ten cents. With a view to extend to the public the full benefit of the law of Congress on this subject, the Prestmenter General har ordered the manufacture of envelopes, with the additional rates, twenty, twenty-four, thirty and furty cents, adapting the sizes of the envelopes as nearly as possible to the bulk and weight intended to be enclosed. By the use of these government envelopes, letters and other enclosures can be sent either it or out of the mail, but they must be realed, and the address written or printed, with the date of transmission. The new envelopes will soon be for sale at the principal Post Offices.

The Postmaster General has ordered the preparation of sheets of letter paper, out, guarancel and onbossed with the three cent postage stampe—Cambring in one both a letter sheet and envelope. Also similar about note size, to be packed in such manner as may be assessated to insure the safe transmission of the sheets by must. Thus will be a capital safeguard extend the care assumes of our orragioncents who are prome to omit pincing pensary stamps on their letters. It will also be just the thing to obviate the legal d'ithestry which sometimes are so identifying the date of an incoours with the state in the official pest mark.